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No. 17,901.

三拜禮

號七十月三年十二百九千一

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1920.

日七廿月正申庚次歲年九國民華中

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FLIGHT ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

London, March 16th.
The Times' New York correspondent says it is stated that the American Navy is constructing two giant seaplanes by which a flight will be attempted from San Francisco to Hongkong via Honolulu, Wake Island, Guam and Manila.

It is reported that a new giant Vickers aeroplane will issue a challenge for the trans-Pacific flight.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.
Giving evidence before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. Daniels said that extensive improvements in naval facilities along the Pacific coast were most necessary for the Pacific Fleet, which was now much bigger than the entire American Fleet which sailed round the world before the war. The tonnage of the Pacific Fleet was over half a million, including big capital ships now being constructed which are said to be necessary to protect the coast of Alaska and the Philippines.

Mr. Daniels recommended the development of Pearl harbour as a supply base and of Guam as a fuelling and repair station and a naval dockyard. San Francisco was capable of repairing capital ships. He also recommended a large increase in the Naval Reserve.

AMERICA AND THE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.
While President Wilson regards the reservations to Article Ten, which were proposed, as unacceptable, apparently it is hoped that he will accept the modified reservation mentioned on March 9th. The effect of this reservation is that the United States assumes no obligation to employ forces under the Peace Treaty for any purpose unless Congress so provides by a joint resolution.

ADMIRAL SIMS REPELATES.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.
Speaking before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, Admiral Sims denied the charge of throwing mud at the Navy and repeated the charge of divided allegiance, because he happened to have been born in Canada. He said that if Americans did not want a man with British or French sympathies to sit on the councils of the Allies they should have sent a pro-German with a trunkful of bombs.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.
The Parkersburg (West Virginia) Democratic State Committee has cabled to Mr. Davis, the American Ambassador in London, to ascertain his attitude with regard to becoming a Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

"ASTOR FARM."

New York, March 16th.
Part of the Astor Estate in New York, known as the Astor Farm, was sold at an auction for \$5,000,000.

PENSIONS OF HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE ARTILLERYMEN.

LONDON, March 16th.
A Royal Warrant announces that, as from April 1st, 1919, native officers and men of the Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery who have been granted service pensions in war-time or after February 2nd, be paid the same rates as may be awarded in similar circumstances to Indian Army officers and soldiers of the same rank, but the pension under the pay warrant of December, 1914, may be drawn if more favourable than the new rate.

FOOD DRAFTS FOR EUROPE.

The American Bankers Association has arranged to circularize its membership of 22,000 banks in the United States requesting their assistance in selling the Food Drafts originated by Herbert Hoover as the safest, most economical, and only really practical method of helping the people of Poland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. The American Relief Administration is now stocking its warehouses in Warsaw, Hamburg, Vienna, Budapest, and Prague with flour, bacon, beans, canned milk, corned beef, lard, and cotton seed oil. Persons here desiring to assist persons in the countries named may purchase Food Drafts in denominations of \$10 and \$50 and mail them. Upon receipt of this draft the beneficiary can go to the nearest central warehouse of the American Relief Association and obtain the amount and kind of food designated on the draft. There are two \$10 and two \$50 Food Drafts, designed to meet Christian requirements and Jewish requirements. The plan has been approved by the State Department, Federal Reserve Board, United States Treasury, and by each of the European countries concerned. Books containing fifty Food Drafts, with full instructions for their sale, will be sent to banks on request to the American Relief Administration, 115 Broadway, New York City.

"WALLA WALLA" boats are new and fast. Get them at Black Pier.

IS LADY ASTOR M.P.?

THE LEGALITY OF HER ELECTION DISCUSSED.

The Saturday Review questions the legality of Lady Astor's election as a member of Parliament on the grounds of her being (1) a naturalised British subject, and (2) a peeress. A question of great constitutional importance is thus raised.

In 1916 a similar question was raised in the House of Commons in connection with Sir Edgar Speyer's membership of the Privy Council. The Evening Standard has obtained the opinion of Mr. Claud Mullins, who was one of the counsel for Sir George Mackinnon in the case brought against Sir Edgar Speyer.

The legality of Lady Astor's election depends on two points. Is a naturalised British subject capable of becoming a member of Parliament? Secondly, is a peeress eligible for election?

On the first point it is clear that by British Nationality Act of 1914 the wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject. Those words re-enacted the similar provision in the Naturalisation Act of 1870.

UNLESS THEY ARE REPEALED.

Both Lord and Lady Astor were born outside the King's dominions, of foreign parents. Hence, unless it is absolutely certain that the following words in the Act of Settlement have been repealed, they are fatal both to Lord Astor's membership of the House of Lords and to Lady Astor's election to the House of Commons. The Act of Settlement provided that "No person born out of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or the dominions thereto belonging (although he be naturalised or made a denizen except such as are born of English parents) shall be capable to be of the Privy Council or a member of either House of Parliament."

In 1870 Parliament enacted that naturalised subjects "shall in the United Kingdom be entitled to all political and other rights, powers, and privileges of a natural born British subject. Did these words abolish the incapacity imposed by the Act of Settlement?

The British Nationality Act of 1914 provided that this section in the Act of Settlement "shall have effect as if the words 'naturalised or' were omitted therefrom."

I speak on this subject with considerable diffidence because the Court of Appeal did not accept our argument that the Act of 1870 did not overrule the incapacity imposed in the Act of Settlement, and that, even if it did, the incapacity was reimposed by the 1914 Act, which said that it "shall have effect." The Speyer case did not go to the House of Lords, and only that tribunal can now alter the ruling that these words of the Act of Settlement are repealed and that therefore naturalised subjects can be members of the Privy Council and Parliament.

The second objection is stronger. An Act of 1918 says that "a woman shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected to the Commons House of Parliament." But is not nobility another disqualification?

Lady Astor is a peeress by marriage only. It may be said, therefore, that Lady Astor has only a courtesy title. But in days gone by courtesy titles have been held to be sufficient to promote their holders to membership of the House of Lords. A text book on Peerage Law says that "the husband of a peeress in her own right seems to have been considered entitled to be summoned to Parliament in respect of his wife's dignity." So late as 1907 Lord Davey doubted whether this was not still so. But whether this is so or not, it is certain that a courtesy title is a good deal more than a handle to one's name.

"NOBLE" BY MARRIAGE.

"Where a peer marries a commoner, she therefore becomes a peeress and therefore noble." Thus says my text-book, and Sir Erskine May says that "peeresses are entitled to the same privilege as peers, whether they be peeresses by birth, by creation, or by marriage."

Lady Astor is excluded from the House of Lords because, first, Lord Astor is alive, and secondly, because "it is ordered by the Lords that privilege of Parliament shall not be allowed to noblewomen." But exclusion from the Lords does not make Lady Astor eligible for the Commons. Let us take a very imaginary case. Suppose Lady Astor committed treason or felony. Her trial would have to be in the House of Lords according to the principle laid down in Magna Charta. This privilege of trial by one's peers cannot be waived, as some peers have in past times discovered to their cost. It would certainly shock all constitutional principles if a member of the House of Commons had to adjourn to the House of Lords for trial. Lady Astor is not likely to commit treason or felony, I fully agree

RECENT INVESTMENTS OF CAPITAL IN INDUSTRY.

The last six months of 1919 witnessed an unprecedented volume of investments in newly-registered companies. The total subscribed in that period is placed by Messrs. Jordan and Sons, Limited, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, in their summary of statistics, at nearly £260,000,000, distributed among about six thousand new companies. A special feature of post-war finance is, of course, the enormous increase in the capital of individual companies. In 1913, the average was about £21,000, today it is £45,000, or more than double. These figures give one the proportion merely, but the trend of business is more clearly indicated by the fact that in 1913 there were only 21 companies with a capital of over £1,000,000, whereas in the last six months of 1919, no less than 48 concerns were registered with an aggregate capital of £90,000,000, the individual firms ranging up to six millions.

The cause for this is to be found not only in the fact that trading in special lines on a larger scale is being adopted as a set-off to increased cost of production, but also to the greatly depreciated value of the £1 sterling. It is interesting to note that shipping companies are responsible for about 8.3 per cent of the capital raised in the past six months. This is the natural outcome of the shortage of shipping, and the boom which that trade is experiencing. There are now prospects that this will pass before long, and shipping will then cease to stand at its present extremely attractive level. Mines are responsible for not far short of 10 per cent of the capital subscribed, and oil comes in for about 7.4 per cent. Both these are, or should be, sound sources of wealth. Textiles rank also very high (nearly 10 per cent), due, doubtless, to the attractively high prices of finished goods now prevailing. On the other hand, the fact that engineering businesses have obtained about 5 per cent of the subscribed capital, while half as much again has been subscribed to firms engaged in the motor industry, is not at all reassuring. The latter is partly, at least, a luxury trade, and it would be more satisfactory to see a greater proportion of the money going to the engineering trade, in order to build up a better position for the whole world, as regards necessities of life.

It is noticeable that the iron and brass trades absorbed about 4 per cent only of the capital subscribed, while cinematograph shows took just about the same. Here, again, we have a very unsatisfactory feature. The chemical industry, which should be encouraged, if we are to secure a proper share of the world's trade, absorbed less than 2 per cent of the capital subscribed. Altogether the money invested, while it may meet with pretty good returns, has not been, in many instances, put into industries which will help to re-establish our trade and ensure a sound commercial position for us among other nations.—Engineering.

DIAMONDS IN A DRAIN.

VALUABLE FIND BY TWO WORKMEN SIFTING RUBBISH.

Portions of a platinum, gold and diamond bracelet were found by two workmen in a heap of sand and rubbish which they had sifted from a drain at Paddington.

Not realising the value of their discovery, they joked about finding diamonds, and so little did they think of the matter that bits of the bracelet were given as playthings to the baby of a friend. At length the latter ascertained their real worth, and tried to pawn some of the diamonds. As a result the three men charged at Marlborough-street Police Court with stealing the bracelet by finding it.

All three men were given good characters by the police, and the magistrate held that the charge could not be sustained. They were therefore discharged.

There has been a certain amount of reshuffling, especially as regards Irish peers, and the Parliament Act promised to amend the House of Lords. But the principle still lives in our constitution that the nobility have a House of their own and that, therefore, nobility has no place in the House of Commons.

MUSIC: NOTICES

SHOE SALE

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MONDAY, 15th

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

USUAL PRICES \$15.00 and 18.00 pair

SALE PRICES

\$7.50, \$8.50 \$9.50 pair

CASH ONLY.

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WHITE GLAZED FIRE CLAY WASH-TUBS.
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Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. Thomson & Co. to sell by Public Auction

TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920,
at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Steamer "DAGMAR"
as she now lies in the Menam River,
Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear
and appurtenances, etc.

1457 tons gross Reg.
921 tons net Reg.

1300 tons deadweight capacity on
17 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.

This Steamer went ashore in the
Gulf of Siam, was seized, and towed to
Bangkok, where she was dry-docked
and patched up.

Inspection orders on application to
the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.
The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk
after fall of hammer, when purchase
money is to be paid.

For full particulars apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
or
Messrs. THOMSON & Co.,
Hongkong.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA
MEETING OF THE SEASON
will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on
SATURDAY, the 20th instant,
commencing at 3 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be
\$1.00 for others than Members of the
Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana
Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half
Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of
Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, March 12, 1920.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF
CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
a GENERAL MEETING of the
Members of the above Club will be
held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Company, Ltd., Des Voeux
Road Central, Hongkong, on the 23rd
of March, 1920, at 5.15 p.m., to consider
the financial position of the Club
and other matters as detailed in the
minutes, posted in the Club premises
at Happy Valley, Fanling and
Deep Water Bay.

NOTICE is also hereby given that
at the same time and place certain Resolu-
tions as detailed in the notices posted at
the Club premises at Happy Valley,
Fanling, and Deep Water Bay, will be
proposed, and Extraordinary Resolutions.
Should they or some of them be passed
they will be submitted for confirmation
as special resolutions to a further Ex-
traordinary General Meeting which will
be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, March 12, 1920.

HONGKONG CHINESE RECREA-
TION CLUB.

The Annual
TENNIS TOURNAMENT
Will be held on the Club's Ground,
Commencing at the End of March, 1920.

ENTRIES are invited for the follow-
ing events:—

1. Championship Singles. Entrance
fee, \$2.00. Open to Chinese in
this Colony.
Challenge Cup kindly presented
by Messrs. Peter Dawson Ltd.,
Glasgow, to be held for one year
and won outright if won 2 years
in succession.
(Holder:—Mr. Ng Sze Kwong,
1919).

2. Handicap Singles. En-
trance fee, \$1.00.
Classification to be ar-
ranged by the Com-
mittee.

3. Handicap Doubles. Open to
entrance fee, \$1.00 members
each player. To be
entered in pairs.
4. Handicap Mixed Dou-
bles. Entrance fee,
\$1.00 each player. To
be entered in pairs.

Entries CLOSE on SATURDAY,
20th March.

UN HEW FAN,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o The Bank of Canton, Ltd.

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INTIMATIONS

HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTS.

When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
infants and so Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with LAC-
TOGEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the infants
thriving and free from all infantile
ailments.



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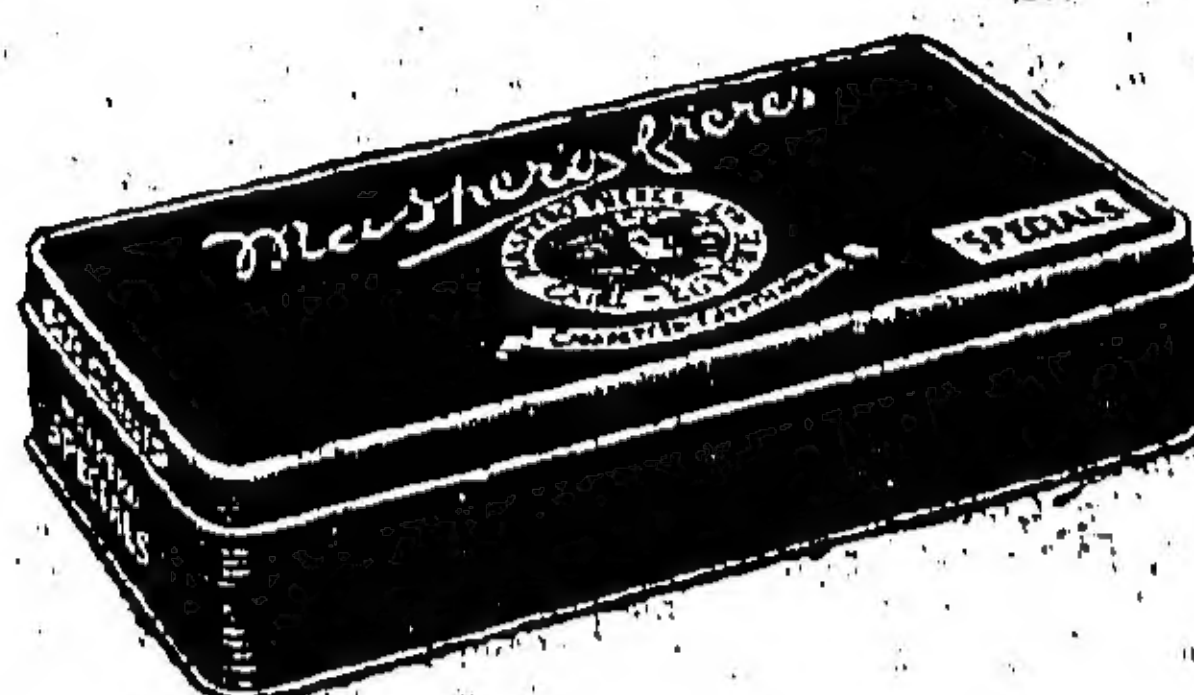
CHERRY & CO.,
212 DERBY STREET,
Opposite a Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 431.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

ASAHI BEER



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This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

GOLF.

DRIVING v. SHORT PLAY.

BY GEORGE W. GREENWOOD.

I have received an extremely
interesting letter from an earnest
student of the game, who from long
observation and much gleeful experi-
ence, has arrived at the conclusion
that, expressed in values, the short
game is the more lucrative in the
winning of holes than long driving.
This is a highly controversial subject,
and by a subtle artifice, by no means
unfair, I am enticed to express an
opinion upon it. Among first-class
amateurs and professionals it is
true to say that matches are won and
lost on the green, or within twenty
yards of it. But he would be a
foolish person who applied this dictum
to all who play, or pretend
to play, golf. On many courses
that I know he who hits
moderately far and straight, no
matter how idiotic, in comparison, is
his other part of the game, is the
man for my money. On the other
hand, on most suburban and many
inland courses, the gentleman who
scuffles his shots along the ground,
contriving in his undignified pro-
gression to escape the pitfalls that beset
his path, and can, when within
reasonable distance of the green,
play his approaches with destructive
accuracy and unfailing regularity,
and then follow up with demoniacal
putting, in the person to be avoided
if you do not wish to transfer too
many florins to the pocket of another.
However, let my correspondent—it
is almost certain he is a short driver
—who confesses to an unobtrusive
collection of twenty-one putters, and
possibly a whole armoury of ap-
proaching irons as well, give his
views. He says:

"I venture to suggest that it would
be worth while to consider how many
holes are won or lost
(1) By long driving;
(2) By short play, which may
be defined as anything up to 100
yards or so from the pin.
When I speak of long driving I am
making special reference to your
articles on the abnormal driving of
Mr. Tolley and Mr. Wethered. These
two and Mitchell, Braid, and Ray
are, I suppose, the longest drivers we
have. Your articles would
give a casual reader the impression
that after the tee shot all is over. I
confess that they give rather a hope-
less feeling to the majority of golfers
who are not abnormal hitters and
cannot drive more than 200 yards or
so, and never will.

MEDICAL PLAY.

Granted that an abnormal power
of driving is a great asset (J. H.
Taylor said to me at Hoylake when
Massey won, 'the day before the
championship, I am afraid of Braid;
he hits so hard'), I think that the
short game is still more useful.
And I confess that I am more inclined
to consider what a man does with

his approach shot and his putt than
what he does with his drive. And
in medal play I have not any doubts
about short play being the more
useful, so long as the player gets a
straight drive of reasonable length.
I once had a most amusing match
on a rather narrow course with three
huge hitters, all about scratch or
plus. The three started by waging
on their drives, and usually two of
them went out of bounds. I was
content to paddle along the centre of
the course, and we won easily.

During the last year I have
employed (wasted?) much time in
practising these short shots, and
some of your remarks on the short
game have, therefore, been to me of
great interest.

1. You refer to Mr. T. D. Armour's
mistake in using a niblick near the
green and not a flat-faced club.

2. You speak of Mr. Du Maurier
apologising for running up with his
putter, and quite rightly say that no
apology was needed.

The conclusion I have come to
after elaborate experiment is that
the lofted approach is out of date
with the present hard ball, unless it
is necessary by reason of some
bunker or other obstacle. The pro-
per shot with a hard ball is a shot
along the ground with something in
the nature of an approaching
cleek. I have cut down
a cleek to about a putter
length, and find it does very well,
both in approaching and putting.
The present hard ball ought not to
be played in approaching in such a
manner that aggravated bounce is
certain to ensue. I noticed the other
day that Mr. R. H. de Montmorency
lost a match through playing a lofted
approach instead of running-up and
putting.

I see that at Stoke Poges Mr. Wethered
beat that gentleman by a pretty chip at the last hole, having
previously holed a twenty yards shot
at the seventeenth. Some time ago
J. H. Taylor created a storm by a
rather foolish remark about Scottish
golf. He lofts his approaches (as no
one else can do), while the Scots run
up, but I think that by now he has
repented, as he has since remarked
that he could not make the ball stop
near the hole.

The great difficulty in the short
game is to control the run-of the
hard ball. It is especially difficult
on a keen green. On such a green
base is the best out of my collection
of twenty-one! I have made a num-
ber of putts with it in what, to me,
a new fashion, viz., to place the
face of it so that it is at right angles
to the extreme right edge of the
hole. I was surprised how accurate
the putts were. The late Lieutenant
Freddy Tait would go through a
whole day without missing a putt of
less than 5 ft., and the ball always
seemed to enter the hole from right
to left.

THE FASCINATING THING.
It comes to this: What is the
winning factor in golf—long driving
or the short game? My correspon-
dent has put forward a plea for con-
centration on the latter department
of the game where players find it
inherently impossible to propel the
ball vast distances. He is right, of
course, but who will deny that the
most glorious, fascinating, and im-
pelling thing in golf is the ability to
hit stupendous shots with the wooden
clubs? The craze of modern golf is
for length and still more length, in
which there is never a thought for
the little run-up or the lofted ap-
proach that you will have to play,
and the putting that must be done.
Have you ever considered that nearly
half the total number of the shots
you make in a round are played on
the putting green? Not a bit of it; if
you have contemplated the matter at
all you have summarily dismissed
it as being unworthy of your serious
attention, or that it is much too
wearisome a business to focus your
mind on. You prefer, when you do
practise at all, to take a dozen balls
and lash them about the course in
the vain hope of discovering why it
is that that pompous fellow Jones
consistently outdrives you by fifteen
and twenty yards. It is more than
probable that you have reached the
limit in the matter of the length of
your drives, so all this blind fury and
hateful envy, in the expenditure of
which you stand an excellent chance
of ruining what game you already
possess, is mere wasted energy. Why
not employ some of it in an attempt
to improve those dainty chip shots
from off the green, or the cut pitch
over the corner of an intruding
hazard, or that pin at the other
side? These are shots, if you perfect
them, which will bring you great
profit.

The most striking example of re-
cent date of the extreme value of the
short game in winning matches is
that furnished by Mr. Carl Bretherton,
the Birmingham golfer, who won
the Irish Open Championship at
Portrush, in September, last. Now,
Mr. Bretherton is not a long driver
—I doubt whether he ever will be—
but he is the most calculating person
I ever saw on a golf course. He
plays for position; in other words,
his shots are placed always with a
view to the next being made as
simple as circumstances will permit.
But he defeated all his opponents,
more especially Mr. T. D. Armour in
the final, mainly by reason of his
wonderfully accurate approach play
with the jigger—shots of from eighty
to twenty yards in length. Mr.
Bretherton might have been out-
distanced from the tee or in the long
iron play, but he was never dan-
gerously near the hole when the
putting came to be done. And as
Mr. Armour, with his seventeen put-
ters, could not putt at all, he was
naturally in extremis.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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NOTICES.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that owing to repairs to the Tramway track at Praya East, the road will be CLOSED to VEHICLE TRAFFIC between No. 2 Police Station and Board Street, from 12 Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
 Captain Superintendent of Police.
 Hongkong, March 15, 1920.

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 Kindly assisted by Mrs. H. A. JONES, (vocalist)

TO-DAY
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Tickets obtainable at the Anderson Music Co. or at the Door at \$1.00 each.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

TO-DAY
 WEDNESDAY, March 17th,
 TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.
 DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, March 20th,
 TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.
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 ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS during
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INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1920, at 11 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 13th March, 1920, until THURSDAY the 18th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, March 5, 1920.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of March, 1920, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1919 and electing a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 11th March, 1920, until SATURDAY, the 20th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 General Agents.

Hongkong, March 5, 1920.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6 Connaught Road on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1919, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY the 20th March, 1920, until SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, March 10, 1920.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Building, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 27th March, 1920, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 27th March, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. M. DYER,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, March 15, 1920.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One Sulzer Diesel Engine 300 H.P. direct coupled to a 200 K.W. Alternator. Full Specification can be obtained at the office of the Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd., St. George's Building. The Plant can be inspected at the Company's Works, Wing Fung Street, Wanchai. The Company are prepared to accept an offer for Engine without the Alternator.

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FOR SALE.—Two Bellis and Morcombe Triple Expansion 400 H.P. Engines, direct coupled to 250 K.W. Direct Current Generators or 75 cycle Alternators complete with three Boilers, Condensing Plant and Economiser. Full Specification can be obtained at the office of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., St. George's Building. The Plant may be inspected at the Company's Works at North Point by arrangement with the office.

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 Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

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TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
 Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"SWIAZI,"

having arrived. Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 12th March, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamship must be presented to the Underwriter on or before March 20th, 1920, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on any Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, March 4, 1920.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ARCHER,"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, MANILA, and SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on March 21, at 10 a.m.

No claim must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 22, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.,
 As Operators, U. S. Shipping Board.
 Hongkong, March 15, 1920.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST MINCO,"

From SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, MANILA, and CEBU.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived with all cargo ex S.S. "WEST MINCO," from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on March 21, at 10 a.m.

No claim must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after March 22, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
 As Operators, U. S. Shipping Board.
 Hongkong, March 15, 1920.

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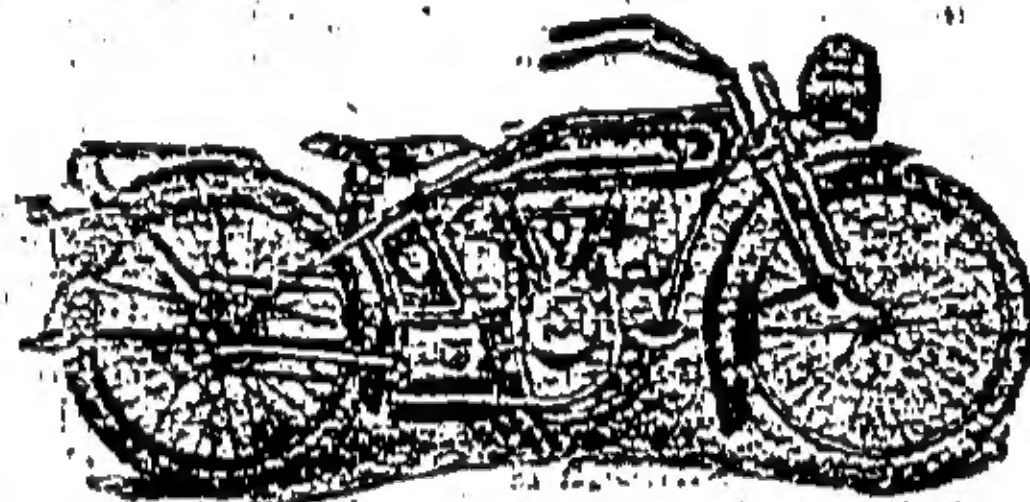
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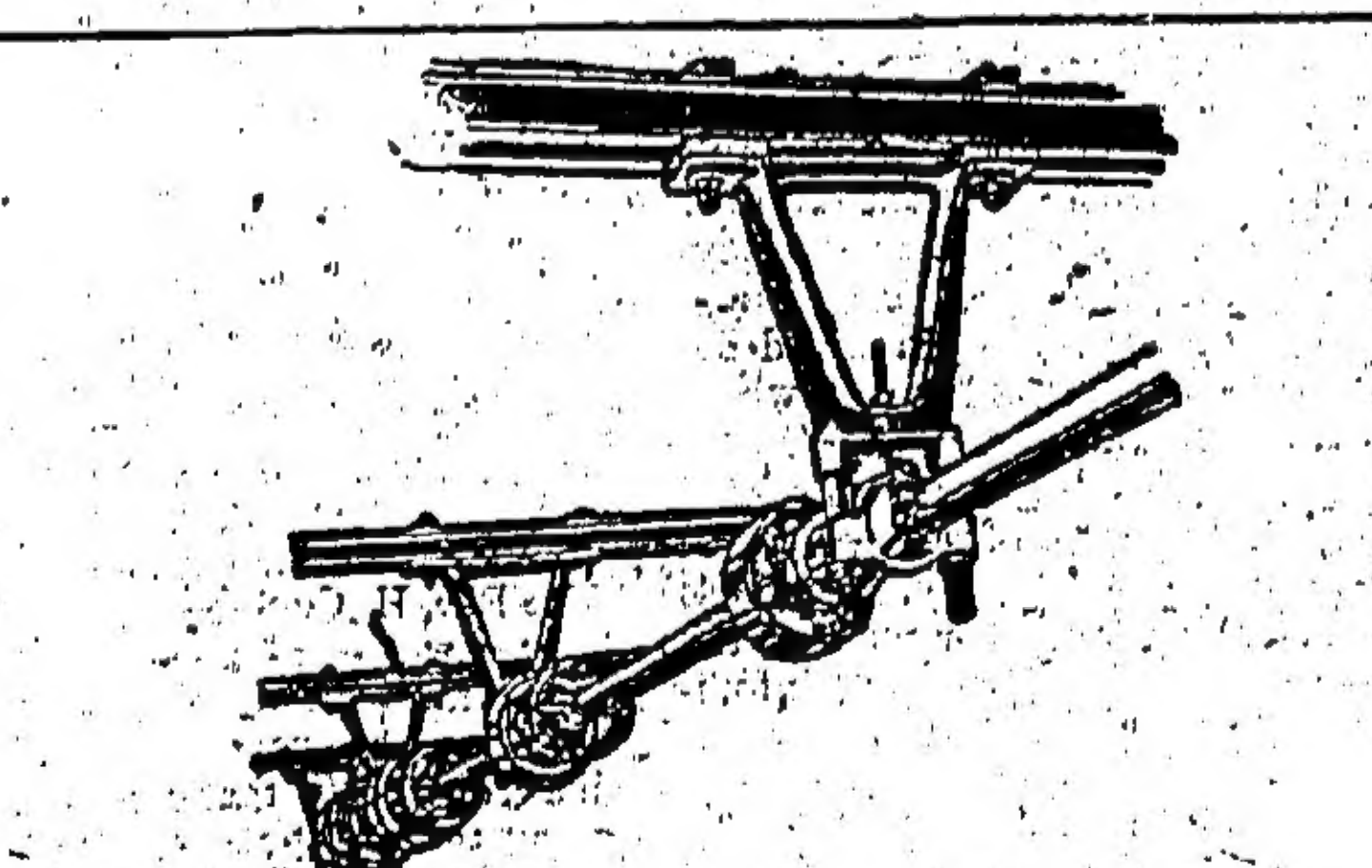
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The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1920.

YOU AND ME.

Lord Halsbury was 97 years old on January 25, and was able to attend service at the Temple Church that Sunday. He was called to the Bar seventy years ago, and became Lord Chancellor thirty-five years ago. Although feeble physically, he is still quite well, and mentally robust. Not many of us expect to reach such an age. Some of us, even if we could attain it, would be, as the saying is, burdens to our friends and ourselves. We hope for earlier release, when we think of it at all. At any rate, it is not usual to envy examples of such exceptional longevity.

Long life is not of itself a good. Life itself is merely time—time in which to enjoy or to suffer. You want your bad times to be short, and so it follows that you do not welcome the prolongation of a life unhappy. Human nature is so guilefully compacted that even long sustained "good times" pall and become tedious, and "anything for a change" is the heartfelt aspiration of the average human adult. Such reflections are commonplace enough to call for apology, were it not for the suspicion that they need reiteration. Confess, for instance, that you had overlooked, until just now, the thought that the "life" you call "sweet" is merely "time."

It is not necessary to confess what is not true. If all this has been in your mind, and you feel the natural resentment of a grandparent being instructed in the art of sucking eggs, turn to such a journal of light and leading as the *Daily Mail*, and behold how necessary it is that some paper somewhere should preserve the *mens sana*. It publishes an article entitled "Too Happy to Live," which pretends to show that "captive beasts are liable to premature senility and death because they need not struggle for existence any longer. They are undoubtedly happier when death is no longer 'jogging their elbows' (or pasterns), but the sequel is degenerate hearts, hardened arteries, and premature death." Struggle, after all, gives us a more interesting life, and more of it.

A little learning is a dangerous thing. (It produces journalism.) It is true, that Darwin, with the courteous and invaluable assistance

of the late Alfred Tennyson, has brought home to us the idea of the struggle for existence. It is also true that the animals in the Zoo are sheltered from the struggle. We may ignore the anthropomorphic fallacy of dubbing them "unhappily happy," in order to discuss the bald problem. Death does not jog their elbow "or pasterns," as it does in the jungle; but then, neither does liberty, which is one of the pleasantest joys an animal can know. We can eliminate the factor of happiness. What the captive gains in security they lose in the thrills of freedom. What causes their premature death? Before answering, we must recollect that even that is only an assertion, and one we are inclined to doubt. There are veterans in the Zoo, and we suspect that the average duration of life there is longer than the average in the jungle. Abandoning this very necessary objection, however, and assuming the fact, the most obvious explanation of premature senility, degenerate hearts and arteries, should present itself instantly to the most casual thinker. What about unnatural diet and insufficient exercise? If we may without conscious absurdity discuss the "happiness" of these creatures, we may as well consider their wishes and wills. We may conclude that a caged lion should not desire long life. There is, moreover, a properly profitable political parable behind these bars. Let us human animals beware of playing a game that is not worth the candle. Let us avoid the unprofitable exchange of substance for shadow. Let us take care that we sell not our birth-right for a mess of pottage.

It might be possible, were we to adopt every hygienic fad thrust upon us, to live much longer. By dispensing with tobacco and alcohol and meat, by leading only on nuts and water, never going out in the cold or the rain, and by the other innumerable stunts from which they promise us fullness of years, it is quite possible that we might exist very much longer than we do. The situation has been sufficiently expressed in bar-room humour, and we cannot improve on it. A camel is constitutionally able to go many days without a drink. There is wisdom as well as wit in the usually appended retort: "But who wants to be a camel?" Who, in short, wants to be a centenarian, if the next enjoyment of life ceases at sixty-five or so? Probably the healthiest conditions for a man are to be found in penal servitude. Even if life sentence men lived to 150, there would surely be some men prejudiced in favour of a life merrier, if shorter.

ADVERSARIA.

For the first time since the Rev. Mr. Copley Moyle's pulpit announcement that he knew a Hongkong man who was in telepathic communication with a lady in England, we have had a "seance," a local opportunity to investigate. At the Hongkong Hotel last evening, Mr. J. A. Kokke, "impresario," secretary of the mental-telepathist and experimental psychologist, introduced to us Eugene de Rubini and his stunts. This good looking young man is going to show at the Victoria Theatre. For us, the most interesting part of the rehearsal last night was the mentality of the testing committee. It enabled us to understand how Sir Oliver Lodge was dithered, and how Sir Sherlock Doyle kidded himself. In so saying, we do not deny telepathy, or doubt Rubini's powers. We do not allege trickery. What we say is that for anything the "investigators" knew, it might have been trickery. They entrusted the manager of the Victoria Theatre, Mr. N. C. Ko, with the custody of Rubini, to see that he didn't listen. Mr. Ko played fair, but there you are. That is the sort of carelessness always allowed at investigations. There was a doctor there. He did not take the pulse of either party engaged in an experiment. It will be said that if he had he would have spoiled it. The leading spirit in the arrangement of "tests" was a young gentleman who said he represented the *Daily Press*. "We don't say he didn't; but for all any of us really knew, he may have been Rubini's partner. You see the point? To prove anything, scientifically, we expect more precautions than were taken last evening.

At the very start we NOT MIND were given printed READING. "directions for telepathic experiments." These started out by warning us not to confuse mental telepathy with thought reading. The confusion is in the mind of the gentleman who drafted these directions, and who informs us that "a mental telepathist has the capacity of acting upon the mental commands of any other person." So have we all, provided the commands are not impossible. To act upon them he must know them, and to know them he must be a thought reader. Isn't that clear enough? We would define a telepathist (the word "mental" is unnecessary) as one who can receive or transmit thoughts without speech or any graphic medium. The prefix "tele" is an approximation and derivative of the Greek word for "far," for distance. "Pathy" means feelings, sensations. Thus feelings (thoughts) are to be transferred over far distances. In the case mentioned by Mr. Copley Moyle, which has not been investigated, the distance was that between Hongkong and some place in England. In the case of Rubini, who submitted himself to our critical examination last evening, we were instructed that he could obey the will of a determined person who must be "not more than four feet away." In the actual experiment, Mr. Burlingham of the Police, who followed that literally, was twice requested to get closer, and eventually (before the "seance" seemed to work well) was following Rubini within a few inches. There was, however, no actual contact, and we only mention it to show that we are still a long way off telepathy between Hongkong and England.

All this was preparatory to a showman's PURPOSES: work, and was worked in a showman's way. For instance, the thinker and the thought reader (as we prefer for the present to call them) were at first linked by a weird object said to be a bundle of wires. We all know the trick of the "mind-reader" who leans his forehead against the back of the extended hand of the other party. He feels the involuntary pull or push of the hand, and obeys, and a little intelligent guessing, and groping, when there is nothing to feel usually leads to a "successful" find. It might have been so with this contraption, although in our own little test we were careful to hold the thing very lightly. We could not ask the performer to find Trotki, because this isn't Trotki's week for "letting loose"; but, we mentally ordered him to go to our chair, and find the pipe that we had placed in our hat beneath it. He went right to the chair, and after a little hesitation moved it and found the pipe. We haven't the slightest doubt that he could sense our excitement, just as much as if we had played the child's game of "warm," "cold," "hot," etc. To remove that suspicion of involuntary pressure, he next worked with a flexible chain, and after that without any contact at all. This is obviously the showman's trick of working up to a climax, just as the tricks in a circus get more and more difficult. In a proper experiment (meaning a serious, scientific investigation) we

would have dropped the preliminaries (admittedly unnecessary) and concentrated on the last. As it was, nothing important was demonstrated. The coming entertainment "got a good, free advertisement, and that, of course, was the real objective."

It is a pity, even from the merely showman point of view, that this "telepathist" confines himself to this trick of finding hidden articles, which will always be suspected as muscle reading, emotion detecting, or even (though we do not allege it here) as collusion. If he can indeed do "telepathically" all that he did last evening, Rubini is acutely sensitive, and should go in for thought reading proper. It is remotely possible that undulations from nerve centres can be felt by people properly trained, just as blind men hear sounds that we do not. The object of the present notes is to warn people against unscientific assumptions. So-called "spiritualistic" phenomena are sometimes glibly explained away as "telepathy." What we have to realize is that as yet only a very tiny instalment of anything deserving the name "telepathy" has been demonstrated. Rubini undoubtedly impressed most of the people present last evening. They are now willing witnesses for the truth of telepathy. What they probably overlooked is this, that if Rubini's show does prove anything, it proves the untruth of the extreme case announced by Mr. Copley Moyle.

In all such matters, VALUE OF the really serious and HUMAN scientific investigator EVIDENCE, has to be as sceptical and watchful as a local magistrate. The most respectable witness will testify falsely, in the best of good faith. History is full of examples, but we need go no further than this morning's *Daily Press*, which has nearly a column and a half report of this rehearsal. In that report it is stated that "no one connected with Professor de Rubini was allowed to see" the paper on which the first test was written out. We happen to know that it was seen and read by Mr. N. C. Ko, the manager of the theatre at which Rubini is to appear. That is a distinct business connection. That we also happen to believe that Mr. Ko in no way helped Mr. Rubini does not affect our immediate point, which is that in such matters witnesses are too easily led away into extravagance. We shall believe in "telepathic wireless" (sic) in the generous sense when we see it properly demonstrated, just as we shall believe in communication with the dead when we see a successful seance at which all proper precautions have been taken. All possible opportunities for trickery must be eliminated before we have any right to talk of proof. Seeing, we all know, is not believing; and as for hearing, it is worse.

WEDDING.

BLACKWELL-BRODIE.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, of Mr. Philip William Blackwell, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire Shanghai, to Miss Margaret Alice Brodie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Brodie of Shanghai. The bride arrived in the Colony from England where she had been on a visit, by the s.s. "Mentor," yesterday morning.

Mr. G. M. Young of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Hongkong, gave the bride away. She looked very charming in a dress of white broadcloth and Georgette crepe, with a train of the same material, and a tulle veil, belonging to the bridegroom's mother, surmounted by a wreath of orange blossoms.

Little Miss Aileen Harley acted as bridesmaid whilst Mr. A. E. Herdman performed the duties of best man. The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, officiated at the wedding service which was fully choral, with Mr. Denman Fuller presiding at the organ. The bride and bridegroom, left the Church after signing the register to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

A group photograph was taken outside the Church, after which the bride and bridegroom proceeded by motor car to the Hongkong Hotel where a reception was held, which was largely attended.

Amongst those who were present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Ross Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Duncan, Mrs. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. Harley, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Capt. Dampier (Irish Guards), Capt. Warrall, and Mr. Mrs. K. E. Greig.

The toast "the bride and bridegroom" was proposed by Mr. Young and duly honoured.

The honeymoon is being spent at Macao and Canton, and the happy couple will sail for Shanghai on the 25th inst., by the s.s. "Sunning."

"WALLA WALLA" Launches at Black Pier. Night and day service.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 4s. 11½d.

Rear-Admiral G. H. Barrett of H. M. S. "Calio," with Mrs. Borrett and daughter, is staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

His Excellency The Governor will be present at the Diocesan Boys' School today (March 18th) at 5.30 p.m. to distribute the prizes. All friends of the school are invited to attend. Tea will be served at 4.30 p.m.

The Sanitary Board met last evening, Mr. A. Gibson presiding, and there being present Dr. W. Pearce (M.O.H.), Dr. W. V. M. Kock, Mr. S. W. Tao, Dr. F. M. G. Ozerio, Mr. Chow Shou-sun and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds, (Secretary). The business was of a formal nature.

At the Magistrate's this morning, a Chinese was charged before Mr. Irving, with the theft of a length of black silk, valued at \$20, from Jardine's s.s. "Glenariff," yesterday. He admitted the charge. The Police said the defendant had no business on board. Six weeks.

An Indian who was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with the unlawful possession of 10½ taels of raw opium, pleaded "guilty." The Police said that when his trunk was being searched on the wharf yesterday, the defendant picked up the parcel (produced), and attempted to run away. He was detained, and the parcel examined, and found to contain the drug, \$100 fine, or, in default, three months' hard labour.

A Chinese who returned from America yesterday on the s.s. "Empress of Asia," was this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with attempting to import a quantity of percussion caps. He said he did know that it was unlawful to import the caps. A fine of \$250 was imposed, and the caps were confiscated. Another Chinese, also a passenger on the Empress liner, was charged with attempting to import a large quantity of revolver ammunition. He gave the usual and possibly truthful excuse that he was not acquainted with local regulations, and was fined \$250. The ammunition was confiscated.

Two Chinese youths were this morning charged with assaulting a richa-puller with a knife. They pleaded "not guilty." Evidence was entered to the effect that one of the boys engaged the complainant's vehicle, and drove from the Star Ferry wharf to his house in Kowloon City. He paid the coolie 10 cents. As the legal fare was 15 cents, the coolie refused to accept the money. The boy went into the house, and came out with the other accused, and the two of them set upon the richa coolie. In the struggle which followed, one of the accused stabbed the coolie in the shoulder with a knife. Fortunately, the wound was only superficial. His Worship sentenced the boys to a fine of \$5 each, or, in default, ten days' hard labour.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning, on behalf of a Chinese firm which is charged with carrying on an offensive trade, without a licence, and pleaded "not guilty."

Inspector Coombes said he went to the defendant's premises at Taioktui yesterday, and saw some dirty hair being washed there. The premises was not suited for that sort of trade, and the defendant's application for a licence had been refused twice.

Mr. Davidson said he was not ready to go on with the case, and would like a remand. His Worship granted the application.

Mr. M. H. Turner appeared for another Chinese who is also charged with carrying on an offensive trade, to wit, tanning—without a licence. Counsel said the offence was a technical one. His client had carried on the trade for a good number of years, and had made several applications for a licence, but did not get one. They only bought and sold hide, no curing was done on the premises.

Dr. Pearce said he inspected the premises, and found a number of raw hides, which he thought had freshly come from the slaughter house.

Mr. Turner asked his Worship, if he was going to convict, to deal with the case leniently. He also asked that an order for the granting of a licence be made.

His Worship said he could not make such an order. There was no objection if the business was carried on within the "offensive trade area." The premises the defendant was now occupying, was too near human habitation, for a licence to be granted. Mr. Turner said his client had, as a matter of fact, already made up his mind to remove into the offensive trade area, but he was afraid a licence would not be granted him. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

WAR MEMORIAL.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Peace Celebrations and War Memorial Committee was held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., yesterday at 4 p.m. The Hon. Sir Paul Chater (Chairman) presided and there were present: Mr. E. Major General Ventris, C.B., Commodore V. G. Currier, R.N., Hon. Mr. J. H. Johnstone, Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. Lau Chai-pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Messrs. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., F. Maitland, N. I. Watson, W. Nicholson, P. A. Perry, L. G. Bird, T. Petrie and S. B. C. Ross (Hon. Secretary).

Mr. N. J. Stabb (Hon. Treasurer), presented the following statement of accounts of the Hongkong Peace Celebrations Fund, showing a balance in hand of \$10,715.83, which was passed.

RECEIPTS.	
Subscriptions, as set out hereafter	\$24,470.00
Subscriptions Collected by the Chinese Peace Celebration Committee	15,735.85
Grant by Hongkong Government	30,000.00
Publicity Account—Sale of Programmes, etc.	557.50
Less Cost of Publicity	532.83
Bank Interest	\$70,230.52
	232.56
	\$70,463.08

PAYMENTS.	
Cost of—	
Street Decoration	\$18,684.54
Fish Procession	8,012.00
Fireworks	7,397.80
Dragon Boat	1,003.50
Sundries	292.08
	\$35,389.92

Votes for—	
Medals and Ribbons for School Children	\$8,335.37
Entertainment to Sailors and Soldiers	6,050.37
Entertainment to Children, New Territory Celebrations	4,000.00
Motor Car Procession, Prizes, etc.	625.50
	\$24,357.33
Balance in Bank	\$9,747.25
	\$10,715.83
	\$70,463.08

N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.

After discussion it was agreed unanimously that the balance in hand should be paid into the War Memorial Account. It was also decided unanimously that the War Memorial should take the form of a simple and dignified cenotaph on "the finest site" a grant of which has been made by His Excellency the Governor in Council for the purpose, and that in addition, a Chinese "pallau" or triumphal arch be erected in some part of the Colony to be decided upon by the Chinese community.

A meeting of the General Committee will be held on Monday next at 5 p.m., at the City Hall Hall.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

DIVISION II.

Season 1919/1920.

FINAL LEAGUE TABLE.

	Goals.
R. Navy (R)	9 9 0 0 36 0 13
Kowloon F. C.	9 8 1 0 51 3 15
Staff & Depts.	9 7 2 0 39 4 14
Hongkong R.C. (R)	9 5 4 0 14 17 10
St. Joseph's Col. (R)	9 5 4 0 15 29 10
Club de Recreo	9 4 5 0 21 8
S. C. Athletic "B"	9 3 6 0 20 6
United F. C.	9 2 6 1 7 30 5
Indian R. C.	9 0 7 2 6 43 2
S. C. Athletic "A"	9 0 8 1 2 24 1

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

At the V.R.C., last night, P. A. Yanovich met and defeated W. Hall in a game of 750 up—in the semi-final round of the competition for the Billiard Championship of the Colony. He won by 211 points. The game was nearly even up to the 500 mark and was soon leading by a hundred points. His best breaks were 36, 33, 32 and 25; while Hall did not do better than 25 and 22. The scores were: Yanovich, 750; Hall, 539.

Yanovich has now qualified for the final when he will meet the winner of the Gray-Golding match which will be played at the V.R.C., at 8.30 p.m., on Thursday.

A LONG-STANDING NUISANCE.

For the last few months, the Police have frequently received complaints from a number of European ladies, against certain Chinese boys who behave indecently. These incidents have occurred in the vicinity of Battery Path and St. John's Cathedral. Watch was kept by the Police, but no arrests were effected. On Saturday night, a lady and her husband were riding in chairs along Battery Path, when, as they turned into the Cathedral compound, a Chinese youth accosted them. He exposed his person in an indecent manner before the lady and made some very rude remarks to her. This proved too much for the lady's husband, and jumping out of the chair, he chased the youth who ran towards the battery. The youth was caught outside the battery and taken to the Central Station, where he was detained for enquiries to be made. As the result of these enquiries, the youth was identified as the person who was responsible for all the complaints of indecent behaviour. The Police have received since November. An identification parade was held at the Central Station this morning, and two respectable European ladies identified the youth as the Chinese who had indecently exposed his person before them—in the case of one of the ladies, as far back as Nov. 9.

Later in the morning, the youth who is 18 years of age, and is said to belong to a respectable Chinese family, was charged before Mr. N. L. Smith, and the case was remanded until noon on Monday for hearing. Bail was fixed in the sum of \$100.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the defence, whilst the Hon. the C.S.P. prosecuted.

LIIKIN.

The following letter in the *North-China Daily News* tells the story:—
Sir,—Your "Note and Comment" on Likin in to-day's issue has occasioned this Chamber, as it will cause others, some surprise.

You ask: "Why this sudden eagerness to fulfil the terms of the Mackay Treaty nearly 18 years after it was completed and during all of which it has remained a dead letter," and then you remark "we do not wish to be uncharitable, but what has Peking got to make out of abolishing Likin?" You proceed to refer to the Chinese Government's suggestions as a "trap."

The interest which the Peking Government is taking in the Likin question is the direct result (a) of a resolution passed last November by the Conference held in Shanghai of British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong (b) of representations made by H. M. Minister to the Waichiaoou in support of the resolution.

The resolution was as follows:—
That this Conference is of opinion that steps should be taken as soon as possible to carry into effect the terms of Article 8 of the Mackay Treaty which provided for the abolition of Likin in return for an increase in the import duties but considers it essential that before giving their consent to an increase of the import duties the Treaty Powers should obtain from the Chinese Government satisfactory guarantees against the institution of any other forms of inland taxation of merchandise direct or indirect.

As soon as possible after this resolution had been passed, i.e., on January 22, H. M. Minister Sir John Jordan, addressed a Note to the Waichiaoou in which, after quoting the resolution as above, he definitely expressed the hope that the Chinese Government would give consideration to the recommendation contained in it, reminding the Government that the question of the tariff must always be closely connected with that of inland taxation, a condition precedent to the reform of which must be political unity.

The Waichiaoou replied on Feb. 23 and a summary of the reply was published a day or two ago.

So far from considering the Waichiaoou's proposals as a trap my Committee are of the opinion that they represent the first serious attempt on the part of the Chinese Government to meet the views both of foreign importers and the Chinese provinces in regard to unified taxation and that as such they are worthy of the most careful consideration.

I write accordingly entirely to disassociate this Chamber and the Association of Chambers from the views expressed in to-day's issue of the "North-China Daily News."

I am, etc.

A. W. BURKILL,

Chairman.

British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, March 11.

RUGBY.

The following team will represent the Club v. The Army on Thursday evening at 5.30.—H. C. B. Way, J. W. Alabaster, A. M. D. Wallace, A. G. Simpson, R. M. Brand, V. G. Smythe, R. M. Henderson, N. A. Harper, C. M. de Courcy, A. H. Cobb, H. N. Founney, P. D. Youll, J. S. McCann, A. G. Lamplugh and J. Ralston.

MARIE TEMPEST.

Marie Tempest arrived in Hongkong yesterday and to-morrow night her season opens with "Penelope."

This is not one of your stereotyped interviews, telling you that the China Mail representative called upon the great artist and culled such and such facts by a process of intelligent question. Anything you want to know in that line you can get from the theatrical year books.

I want to try to give you an impression of the woman and her artistic personality. Not a few apparently intelligent people in this place have asked me, "Why does Marie Tempest come here? People do not come to Hongkong when they are at the height of their career." I have tried to answer patiently and make them understand that even the great and famous and wonderful may like to see the world and be seen by it.

The artistic temperament is a hungry temperament. Seeking always for new experiences, new fields of conquest and new influences.

I fancy that it must be a wonderful sensation for great actors and singers to feel that they are able to stir and awaken minds deadened or dulled by inactivity, and to arouse them to the pitch of enthusiastic appreciation of former days. The first time I saw Marie Tempest abroad, a woman with me turned to me, her eyes sparkling with enthusiasm and said, "You see, how we still love the best."

That is what Marie Tempest does, whether on the stage or in private life, she stimulates and stirs you. She makes you see things as she wants you to and gets you into that delightfully responsive state that is only possible in the presence of some big personality.

I have now had the pleasure of interviewing Miss Tempest in two different continents, whose inhabitants vary to the point of almost appearing to come from different spheres. First in Africa and now in the East. I have noticed her wonderful understanding of humanity and her quick and ready summing up of the characteristics of the people surrounding her.

This readiness and understanding must, I am sure, contribute greatly to the influence she undoubtedly exercises upon all her company. That this influence is very real, is shown in the absolutely harmonious running of all her plays. No detail in acting, no movement, no stage craft is overlooked or neglected.

When you watch a production of Marie Tempest and Graham Brown you will find that you are watching a bit of life, displayed in the natural sequence and natural manners of real people and it takes a little thought to realize all this naturalness is the result of the most conscientious attention to detail. Any member of Miss Tempest's company will bear me out when I say that though her standards may sometimes appear to them to be too high for every day life, she brings what is best out of every one of them by demanding it upon every occasion. No wonder she commands a full-house every time. Stage setting and dress, play as important a part in the production of the plays as the acting. In discussing this subject, Miss Tempest said, "Moving me is like moving a town."

The scenery is all painted on curtains. The idea was worked out as a result of the extraordinary difficulty in producing in Rhodesia, and Mr. Graham Brown is responsible for the designing and carrying out of the scheme, which is truly wonderful and has created a sensation during the Eastern tour. Landscapes, cushions and even flowers are all in charge of the property man whose job is herculean.

The wardrobe of Miss Tempest too, needs some manœuvring in transport.

I still have visions of her dressing room in Johannesburg with the huge wardrobe trunks full of exquisite gowns. Her clothes are so distractingly lovely that it sometimes annoys my feminine soul not to be able to give them sufficient attention, because I am so interested in the acting. There's a tribute from a woman.

Miss Tempest is very proud of having kept up-to-date, and exquisitely turned out, for all and every part on all and every occasion during six years of travel, in America, Australia, India, Africa, and heaven only knows where! She has two maids with her, so perhaps we and others might say it is easy, with plenty of money and good maids to look the pink of perfection, and the height of suitability in the most admirable clothes; but we know that it wants more than money to dress well. We have only got to look at some of our rich friends, to realize that.

Miss Tempest was very much disappointed to miss Somerset Maugham, who is a great friend of hers and for whose work she has a profound admiration. She says he is so quiet and unassuming, and does so little advertising, that the public do not know him yet. She predicts a place in the literary classics for him.

E. V. Lucas she met in Singapore. We are having rather a wonderful year out East when you come to think of it, a procession of famous people, and most of us do not even know they have been here until they have passed on.

The Eastern tour of the Tempest Company has been very wonderful.

PATENT AND THE WAR.

Patent applications lodged in this country take place at a surprisingly regular rate, if circumstances are normal, but change very quickly on the occurrence of large industrial alterations. Thus, at the beginning of the war a very marked variation was noted, the applications made prior to that date in the year 1914 being lodged at a uniform rate. A graphical representation showing the relationship between the time of the year and the number of applications lodged for the years 1913 and 1914, together with some statements on the general position of patents at the time, is to be found in Engineering, page 53, of the issue for January 8, 1915. The actual figures for the successive war years are as follows:—1913, 30,102; 1914, 24,847; 1915, 18,225; 1916, 18,586; 1917, 19,353; 1918, 21,932; 1919, 32,892. As was to be expected with the ending of the war, there came a change in the class of invention for which a patent was sought. Instead of war materials, present applications deal with such varied matters as reinforced concrete schemes, vehicles, domestic appliances, means for conserving heat, aircraft, and the production of chemicals, but curiously enough, there are still a number of applications being lodged relating to inventions which it would appear are only useful for war purposes. It is possible that during this year, the numbers of applications may be varied in view of the new British Patent Law with which we have dealt in another column. What will be the result of this, one cannot say at present.

VISCOUNT CURZON FINED.

Viscount Curzon, M.P., of Curzon-street, Mayfair, was fined £2 at Kingston for having driven a motor car at an excessive speed on Kingston-hill on November 2. The speed was said to be over 29 miles an hour, and it was stated Lord Curzon said to the police when stopped, "I hope you will note that I was not endangering anyone."

Viscount Curzon, giving evidence, said he was driving, as far as he could judge, at the legal limit of miles an hour. As a member of the Legislature he endeavoured to uphold the law. With regard to the Motor Car Act of 1903 the Minister of Transport had informed him, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that the whole of the law was under revision, and he appealed to the Bench on his own behalf, and on behalf of fellow motorists in general, that an act such as that for which he was now summoned should receive special consideration as a technical offence. On Christmas Day he was driving through Kingston and at the point where all the tramways meet he saw a car with Colonial soldiers in it being driven through the town at 35 to 40 miles an hour, but nothing was said.

The Magistrate's Clerk.—It was just luck, you know. I daresay it is possible you have had similar luck.

Sord Curzon.—But my previous convictions will be raked up against me.

The Clerk.—You don't complain of that? Would you like to give a list of them, or would you prefer the police to do it?

Lord Curzon.—I have the list, but—(laughter).

A police witness read a list of five convictions, only one of which, between 1913 and the present year.

AN ADMIRALY JOKE.

UNIFORM AND CIVIC ROBES.

In discussing recently the question of the wearing of gowns and cocked hats in connection with civic life, Sir Albert Rollit, who was at one time the Mayor of Hull, says such things are, of course, only the fringe of the civic mantle, and are non-essential. "But my long and wide municipal experience," he adds, "leads me to approve them, though I never think of civic or other costume without recalling a municipal incident told to me by the late Duke of Edinburgh. The Duke said that when he was at the Admiralty a service friend of his, Admiral R—, who was Mayor of C—, and very fond of ceremonial dress, wrote, on the occasion of some local festival, to ask whether it would be the proper thing for him to wear his municipal robes over his admiral's uniform. And my Lords of the Admiralty cynically replied:—

"After giving most careful consideration to the important question submitted to my lords by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of C—, Admiral R—, my lords have unanimously come to the conclusion that it would be preferable to wear the uniform over his municipal robes."

night after night packed and enthusiastic houses and in some places they have even acted on Sundays.

—THE GOSSIP.

FALLING THROUGH RIGHT-ANGLE.

WEIRD EXPERIENCES OF A SIGNALMAN.

"DISORIENTATED" MIND.

How an accident to a child led to his mind "falling through a right angle," and in later years produced an almost incredible condition of "disorientation," has been related by Dr. William Brown, Professor of Psychology at King's College, London University, whose remarkable cures of psychological disorders have been previously referred to in the Daily Chronicle.

The case was that of an R.A.F. signaller who was blown up by an aeroplane bomb whilst taking refuge in a disused trench in France. On becoming conscious in the trench, he found that everything appeared to be at right angles to the position he expected, and this feeling of "disorientation" persisted for months.

In England he found if he walked along a semi-circular street he felt he was walking at a right angle. Should he happen to be riding on top of a bus, and the bus turned at a right angle, he felt that he was continuing in a straight line, although he knew a corner had been turned.

HYPONOTIC EXPERIMENTS. The professor hypnotised him without much result at first, but later obtained a clue. The man said that at the age of six he had a fall, and experienced this disorientation once afterwards when crossing the Tower Bridge with his aunt. He then explained to her that he felt the bridge had turned round.

"I hypnotised him again," said the professor, "and he lived through the fall experience with much vividness. He was sitting on a wooden horse (white, with red stripes) in the dining room, and his aunt tried to wash him. In edging away the horse tipped up, and he fell into the fender."

After this the patient was much better, but later he went to see the revue "Going Up," where there happened to be an aeroplane. During the performance the man became disorientated again, and his horror, found the theatre turned the wrong way round.

"NOT COFFEE!" In the presence of another doctor, Captain P. A. Galpin, R.A.M.C., the Professor hypnotised the patient again and then suggested that he should go through his first experience of disorientation. Dr. Brown put his hand upon the man's forehead whereon he shouted "Hot coffee."

This time the professor had got back to the third year of the man's life. He had gone into the kitchen one morning, and, pulling the tablecloth, had upset the coffee pot down his right arm. He felt it as a pain in his left side over his heart.

That was the first experience of the kind the man could remember, and it struck the professor as a possible explanation that the scalding of his arm produced a fainting fit in which,

"the patient fell to the left and everything twisted round to the right—in other words he 'fell through a right-angle,'

and this was the beginning of his disorientation."

Professor Brown states that the man is now quite cured of his strange disorder.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Hobin Gray," Capt. N. K. Wills, 5,120 tons, arrived yesterday at 10 a.m. from Karatsu, with 3,300 tons of coal.

The s.s. "Benavon," Capt. Haski, 2,548 tons, arrived yesterday at 4 p.m. from Singapore, with 1,200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Mentor," Capt. Elliston-Warrall, 4,732 tons, arrived yesterday at 8 a.m. from Singapore, with 600 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Kwonggang," Capt. Woodgett, 1,428 tons, arrived yesterday at 11.45 a.m. from Swatow with 900 tons of general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Kuikiang," Captain Peacock sailed for Shanghai at 1 p.m. to-day.

The s.s. "Tungshing," Captain Purkins sailed for Saigon via Swatow at noon to-day.

The s.s. "Hoiping," Capt. Nagueiro sailed for Kwong Chow Wan at 5 a.m. to-day with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Kueichow," Captain McCulloch sailed for Tientsin at 10 a.m. to-day with 100 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Fushichi Maru," Captain Iwasawa sailed for Seattle via Shanghai at 11 a.m. to-day with 900 tons of general cargo.

JAIL BREAKER COMMITTED.

The preliminary enquiry into the charge of murder of Warders Speed and Harnam Singh, within the walls of Victoria Jail, preferred against Mok Sing, one of the four jail breakers, who was arrested in Canton, was concluded before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistrate's yesterday afternoon.

After evidence similar to that given at the trial of Wong Kwong, which was fully reported in the China Mail at the time, was heard, his Worship committed the prisoner to the Criminal Sessions.

CRICKET.

C.S.C.C. "A" TEAM VERSUS NAVY 2ND XI.

The following "A" team will represent the C.S. Club on the Navy ground at 2 p.m., on Saturday next:—R. T. Taylor (Captain), S. E. Alderman, F. Bacon, F. S. Burden, Clay, E. J. Crocker, E. C. Finch, G. H. Haskett, V. M. Hast, G. T. Knight and H. W. Sandford.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

SEIZURE OF THE "SILESIA."

(BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

PEKING, March 15.

The Cabinet has decided to instruct the Chinese Minister at Rome to ask for an explanation of the seizure of the Trieste steamer "Silesia," formerly of the Austrian Lloyd.

If the explanation is unsatisfactory the Minister is instructed to protest to the Italian Government.

POSITION OF THE PREMIER.

PEKING, March 15.

It is understood that the Anhuies recognise the Premier's increasingly strong position. Consequently, re-calcitrant Ministers are expected to attend the Cabinet. The rapprochement between the old Chaoching clique and the Chingping strengthens the Premier's position.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

on

FRIDAY, March 16, 1930

commencing at 10.30 a.m.

At No. 5 Godown, of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

(more or less damaged by Seawater).

29 bags Shrimps,

1000 boxes Pearl Barley,

3 bags Awabi,

2 cases Envelopes,

8 packages Paper,

85 case Rolled Oats,

10 cases Cheese,

11 cases Cot Fish,

25 cases Sugar Corn,

5 cases Tomatoes,

15 cases Salmon,

2 boxes Apples,

2 boxes Prunes,

3 cases Lobsters,

1 box Raisins.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

on

FRIDAY, March 16, 1930,

commencing at 11.30 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

53 kegs White Zinc No. 2,

20 Green Paint,

24 tins Copal Varnish,

24 " Boat Varnish,

15 " Soft Soap,

16 cases Fire Clay,

21 blocks White Metal,

6886 sheets Sandpaper,

24 tins Gold Bronze Paint,

20 drums Turpentine,

400 tins Dye,

150 gross Buttons,

47 tins Biscuits,

24 cases Scotch Barley,

1 cases American Dye,

4 cases Tea,

etc., etc., etc.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 17, 1930.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"BENAVON."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whose and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, March 17, 1930.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Consignor),

ON

FRIDAY,

March 19, 1930, at 10.30 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Lee House Street,

SUNDAY FURNITURE, &c.,

(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale),

New Rain Coats,

Typewriters,

and Pianos, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1930.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNOR),

ON

TUESDAY,

March 23, 1930, commencing at 2.30

p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Lee House Street,

A Small Consignment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.,

Comprising:—

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath

Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg

and Drawwork Bedspreads, Table

Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Dollies.

Also

A few lots of Brass Jardinieres, Large

Kinkasan Vases, Japanese Vases.

And

Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases.

(All new goods and in small lots).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 17, 1930.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONSIGNOR),

ON

TUESDAY,

March 23, 1930, commencing

at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,

No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Lee House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-

TURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED

BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN

BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

comprising:—

Chamberlaid Sofas, Arm-chairs (new),

Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One

Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture,

comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,

large and small Wardrobes, Dressing

Tables and Chairs, Washstands

&c., (framed Teakwood), Slide-

boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Din-

ing Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner

Services, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath

Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of

Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire

Screens, Slide Tables, Chairs,

Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and

second-hand.

Also

Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath,

Camera, &c., &c.,

(All new goods and in small lots).

Terms—Cash.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—
To Macao daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays at 2 p.m.)
From Macao daily 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 p.m.)Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. T. & S. Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about March 19th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about March 29th.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Services between

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU"..... On 17th March.
JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "RIJUN MARU"
Sailing on or about March 21st.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA.)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN
PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA
in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ANDES MARU Monday, 22nd March.

CELEBES MARU (Call Marseilles) Middle of April.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through

Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and

Cape Town via Singapore.

TACOMA MARU Thursday, 1st April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

SAIGON MARU Friday, 19th March.

GANGES MARU Wednesday, 24th March.

BURMA MARU Saturday, 10th April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

service.

UNAN MARU Thursday, 1st April.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

KOSOKU MARU Friday, 2nd April.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung,

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

ARABIA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 30th April.

MANILA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 30th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and

will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the

Harbour Office.

KALIO MARU Sunday, 21st March.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

ROSHU MARU Thursday, 25th March.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA,

SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"GABO" (Cargo only) sailing on or about 25th March

"HWAH PIN" (calling at Port Darwin) 1st April

"VICTORIA" 18th April

For Passage and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.,

112 Colaba Road, Central.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI, SWATOW, AMOY, SHANGHAI & PUKOW
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent
Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai
(twice weekly) and Ningbo (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading
to all European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Ningbo.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
"ELTON" Calling at Shanghai and Kobe. About March 17th.
"ELDRIDGE" About April 2nd.
"CITY OF SPOKANE" About April 28th.
"ICOMICH" About May 25th.
"CROSSKEYS" About June 2nd.

For PORTLAND Direct.

"PAWLETT" Calling at Shanghai and Kobe. About March 25th.
"COAKET" About April 17th.
"WABAN" About May 19th.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON.

THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

S.S. "WINJAH"

About APRIL 16th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "WEST WIND"

About APRIL 17th.

Via PANAMA.

S.S. "DRYDEN"

About APRIL 17th.

Via PANAMA.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DIRECT

THROUGH SERVICE TO ALL OVERLAND POINTS

VIA

PORT OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Operating the following FAR EASTERN SERVICE for the account

of the United States Shipping Board.

S.S. "WEST MONTPEL" loading about March 18th.

S.S. "WEST HIKKA" loading about April 15th.

Through rates quoted and through Bills of Lading issued to all

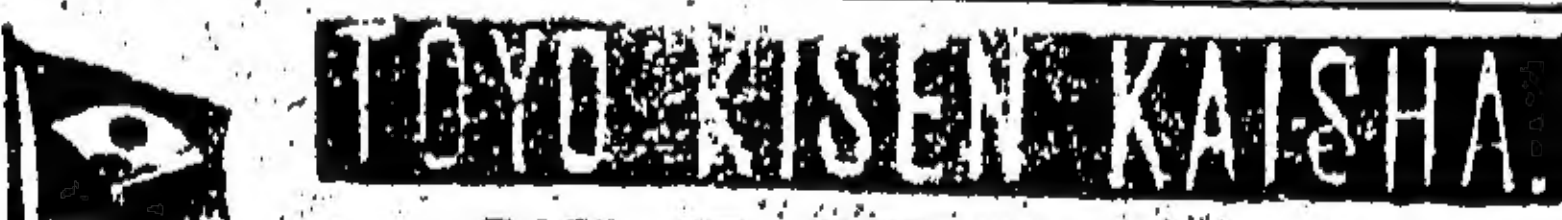
overland points in the United States.

OFFICES:—SINGAPORE, MANILA, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

HONGKONG OFFICE:—3rd Floor, Prince's Buildings,

Chater Road, Telephone No. 1062.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

SHIMKO MARU 21,000 tons. Leave Hongkong, 1st April.

SIBERIA MARU 21,000 tons. 1st April (from Yokohama).

KOREA MARU 9,000 tons. 19th April.

TENYO MARU 21,000 tons. 24th May.

From Kobe, Japan. *Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA,

SANTO DOMINGO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andes Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

KIYO MARU 14,000 May 11th.

KIYO MARU 17,200 July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

FREIGHT SERVICE

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco,

Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamers.

OMOYO MARU April or May.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,

King's Building.

Telephone 2374 and 2375.

SHIPPING

CP
OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Maji) Kobe & Yokohama)

STREAMERS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Empress of Japan Mar. 28 April 19

Monteagle Mar. 30 April 24

Empress of Asia April 8 April 28

Empress of Russia May 6 May 24

Empress of Japan May 26 June 16

Empress of Asia June 3 June 21

Monteagle June 4 June 23

Empress of Russia July 1 July 19

Empress of Japan July 20 Aug. 10

Empress of Asia July 29 Aug. 16

Monteagle Aug. 5 Aug. 23

Empress of Russia Aug. 26 Sept. 13

Empress of Japan Sept. 14 Oct. 5

Empress of Asia Sept. 23 Oct. 11

Passage fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

Empress of Japan 1st Class 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin 3rd Cabin

Empress of Russia 1st Class 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin 3rd Cabin

Empress of Japan 1st Class 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin 3rd Cabin

Empress of Asia 1st Class 1st Cabin 2nd Cabin 3rd Cabin

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SHIPPING



TENNIS WEAR

Shirts. Cotton or Flannel in all sizes.
Shoes. Canvas or buckskin Rubber soles.
Sweaters. White or coloured in all weights.

From \$2.00 each.
 From \$4.25 per pair.
 From \$8.00 each.

TROUSERS — SOCKS — SCARVES.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Vœux Road.

Telephone 29.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

The Report and Balance Sheet for the year 1919, to be presented on Saturday, 27 March reads—

Gentlemen.—The Directors beg to submit their Report and Balance Sheet for the year ending December 31, 1919.

The Gross Profit for the year is \$ 2,884,700.58
 After paying Interest \$ 216,977.30
 and depreciating Plant, &c., by 671,316.38
 and paying a Bonus to Staff of 96,000.00

there remains a net profit of \$ 1,900,406.90
 and adding amount brought forward as per last Report \$ 725,410.72
 less Interim Dividend paid 7th October, 1919... 239,772.00

leaves available a sum of \$ 485,638.72

which the Directors recommend to be appropriated as follows—

To pay a final dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum or \$4 per share \$ 240,000.00

To pay a bonus to shareholders of \$7 per share 420,000.00

To transfer to Reserve Fund 750,000.00

To carry forward to new account 976,045.62

\$ 2,386,045.62

Directors.—In accordance with Article No. 90 of the Company's Articles of Association, the Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. J. H. Wallace retire by rotation, and offer themselves for re-election. The Hon. Mr. David Landale, Mr. H. P. White and Hon. Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell retired from the Board on leaving the Colony, and the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, Mr. G. W. Barton and Mr. G. M. Dodwell were invited to join the Board in place of these gentlemen, and these appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

The Hon. Mr. John Johnstone has been appointed Chairman for the year 1920.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and Mr. A. R. Lowe, F.C.A., who retire and offer themselves for re-election.

C. P. CHATER,
 Chairman.

Hongkong, March 15, 1920.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 31 1919.

To Interest \$ 216,977.30
 To Amount written off Plant and Buildings... 671,316.38
 To Bonus to Staff 96,000.00

To Balance, as per Balance Sheet \$ 984,293.68

\$ 2,884,700.58

By Balance of Working Account \$ 2,949,042.24

Less Rates & Taxes \$ 24,890.74

Crown Rent 15,024.60

Insurance 9,986.32

Directors and Auditors' fees 15,000.00

By Premium on New Shares 64,911.66

2,884,130.58

\$ 2,884,700.58

BALANCE SHEET: DECEMBER 31, 1919.

LIABILITIES.

Nominal Capital 60,000 shares of \$50 each \$ 3,000,000.00

Issued Capital 60,000 shares @ \$50 each, fully paid up \$ 3,000,000.00

Debtors: Nominal 2,000 of \$1,000 each 2,000,000.00

Issued 1,000 of \$1,000 each 1,000,000.00

Reserve Fund, per last A/c 900,000.00

Add Transferred from Profit & Loss a/c 600,000.00

1,500,000.00

Marine Insurance Fund, per last A/c \$ 61,698.69

Sundry Creditors 1,253,614.71

Profit and Loss Account—

Amount brought forward from last Account \$ 1,894,869.22

Less Final Dividend paid April 1, 1919 \$ 149,857.50

Bonus to Shareholders 419,601.00

Transferred to Reserve A/c 600,000.00

Interim Dividend paid October 7, 1919 239,772.00

1,409,230.50

Add 485,638.72

Profit for year ending December 31, 1919, as per above statement 1,900,406.90

\$ 2,386,045.62

ASSETS.

Value of Kowloon, Cosmopolitan and Aberdeen Docks, buildings and plant, including floating plant as at 31.12.19 as per last statement \$ 3,542,965.01

Additions during 1919 1,427,565.07

\$ 4,970,530.08

Less Sales at book value 824.42

Written off 671,316.38

672,140.80

\$ 4,298,389.28

Sundry Debtors 1,126,705.45

Material in Stock and in transit at book value, and work in progress at amount expended thereon, with a fair percentage for establishment charges on same, less instalments received on account 3,796,264.29

\$ 9,221,359.02

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

HONGKONG AUXILIARY.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held at the Helena May Institute, Garden Road, last evening.

The Right Rev. Bishop Lander presided, and was supported on the platform by Dr. T. E. Pearce, and the Revs. H. E. Anderson, and G. R. Lindsay, and Mr. Shui Hsu.

Dr. Pearce read the report for the year 1919, as already published, and laid on the table the statement of accounts by Mr. W. Sykes.

The Chairman in proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, and also "that copies be sent to the Bible Society, London, and to the Society's Agent at Shanghai, said that was the thirteenth occasion on which he had the honour of presiding at the meeting, and he was sorry it would be his last. He always appreciated the work of the local branch as it assisted in propagating the Truth, which was what they all wanted. Some people had rather different views of the Bible to what they had some years ago, but the Bible was greatly needed to-day as it had never been before. They loved the Society because its activities were world-wide, because it penetrated into every race and nation. There was an unrest about in the whole world at the present time; men everywhere were seeking for a spiritual force to guide them. No doubt they had all read the words of Mr. Lloyd George last summer. Mr. Lloyd George said "I am speaking as one standing high on the watch tower and I know that the need of the land is not material but spiritual. Get the spiritual and the material will follow. The wounds of the world are bleeding and material things will not heal them." The one need of England and France to-day is the healing and brotherhood of the Cross. The need of the world was spiritual and the Bible Society was helping to spread the healing power among all lands. The world to-day was a democratic world and the Bible was the most precious guide to help advance that spirit of democracy. If the peace of the world was to be maintained there must be a League of Nations and a League of Churches to spread the Truth. He appealed to all sections of the community to assist in the great work the Society was doing. Hongkong had special privileges. They were surrounded by the Chinese who appreciated the Bible; they had material wealth in a remarkable degree for the size of the Colony, and they were glad to have been able to subscribe \$20,000 to the Society. But they should not be satisfied with that; they should endeavour to make the sum \$20,000.

Mr. Shui Hsu, seconded and said the Society was deserving of all support as it dealt with one of the most important phases of Christian activity. The Society helped to spread the Bible in all lands, and he wished to speak a few words on the work done in China. The Society was doing wonderful work in China. They were translating the Bible into the vernacular and helping to disseminate the word of God in a country which needed it. Mr. Hsu paid a tribute to the work of the Missionaries in China, and of the assistance rendered them by Chinese Bible-sellers, who, he said, were the real pioneers of Christian work in the inland territory. For many thousands of years China had held together by religion, language and racial characteristics, and if they were to assist China they should continue to translate the Christian teachings into the vernacular and spread them far and wide.

Put to the meeting, the motion was carried *unanimously*.

The Rev. G. R. Lindsay proposed that Dr. Pearce be elected Honorary Secretary, Mr. T. Arnott, Hon. Treasurer, and that the following be the Committee—The Clergy and Ministers of contributing Churches, the Naval and Military Chaplains serving in Hongkong, Major A. T. Walsley, Mr. W. M. Humphreys, Dr. J. Herbert Sanders, Mr. J. L. Macpherson, The Rev. H. R. Wells, Mrs. Dowbiggin, Mrs. Brannan, Miss Storr, Miss K. Woo, Miss Woolley, Mrs. Arnott, Mrs. Ling, and Miss Hollis.

Mr. Lindsay paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Society and said that the spiritual and social movement at the present moment in the world was but the outcome of the teachings of the Gospel. They must all assist the Society as it helped in spreading the Gospel which was the hope for the world's peace. They were at the doors of a great country which had a great future before it, a country which needed re-generating power and moral restraint, which could only be had through the Gospel. They knew that the Society, in common with other societies, was suffering from exchange and he appealed to all to support it.

The Rev. H. E. Anderson, in seconding, thanked Dr. Pearce, Mr. Sykes and the Committee for their work in the past year. He also thanked the missionaries for their co-operation and assistance in spreading the Gospel.

A vote of thanks was next proposed to the Helena May Institute for the use of the room, after which the meeting terminated.

DORMANT BANK BALANCES.

TOTAL ONLY \$2,816,600.

SAFEGUARDING OF OWNERS.

Investigations by the Select Committee on Dormant Bank Balances have disclosed that the amount of such balances is much smaller than has been alleged. The actual sum involved is estimated at \$2,816,170.

In their report the committee state that Mr. Walter Leaf, representing the Institute of Bankers, informed them that inquiries made by him in his capacity of chairman of the Central Association of Bankers showed that the sums of balances dormant for six years prior to Jan. 1, 1920 were:

On current accounts... \$2,220,926

On deposit accounts... 5,787,659

Total... \$8,008,585

But, in Mr. Leaf's opinion, and in the opinion of those he represented, these balances are by no means all belonging to untraceable persons. It is estimated that \$5,162,415 will be in the ordinary course of the subject of operations either by way of increase or diminution, and cannot therefore be regarded as permanently dormant. The balances which may be so described, which are, that is to say, the property of untraceable persons, are estimated to be \$2,846,170.

The other evidence heard confirmed this estimate; and the majority of the Committee believe that it is approximately an accurate one. It follows that dormant bank balances are, from the point of view of State finance, of no great concern.

Hence the only matters of importance dealt with in the Dormant Bank Balances and Unclaimed Securities Bill are the safeguarding of the rights of owners in respect either to balances or to receipts containing articles of value (including papers) entrusted to banks, of the existence of which the owners may be unaware.

In respect to balances, two broad considerations (says the report) have to be borne in mind. First, that the rights of owners should be safeguarded and that they should be protected from loss arising from inadvertence or ignorance. The owner of a balance may have forgotten that he ever opened an account at the bank at which the balance lies, or he may have inherited from someone who opened an account of which he, the heir, is ignorant. Whatever the cause of his lack of knowledge, it is plainly desirable that the person who owns the money should have the control and use of it rather than the bank, who are merely its custodians.

Secondly, it must be borne in mind that customers of banks set high value on the absolute secrecy which bankers maintain in respect to those customers' accounts. It would certainly vex customers and not impossibly induce them to use banks less than they do now if there were any danger that customers were to be deprived by Act of Parliament of the advantages of the existing system of secrecy. And a similar effect might be produced if balances were over-hastily moved from the custody of the banks to which they have been confided. Parliament ought to protect the rights of customers but should not carry that protection so far as to vex the customers themselves. It is held these considerations apply especially to Ireland. It is suggested that the bill should not be extended to that country.

TRANSFER TO PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

In the committee's opinion, therefore, a very much longer period than six years should elapse before a state of dormancy, having legal consequences involving publicity, should be recognised.

The majority are of opinion that if an account has not been operated upon—that is, if the money deposited has neither been increased nor diminished—for a period of thirty years, the account should be deemed to be a dormant account and the balance a dormant balance.

Bankers should be required to inform the Public Trustee whenever a balance becomes dormant, and that official should take steps to trace the owner, and should have his name inscribed in a consolidated alphabetical register, accessible to any person on payment of a fee of half a crown. This register should include the last known address of the owner, but not the amount of balance. Banks should be required to keep at their head offices and branches a similar register of dormant balances in their hands, accessible on the same conditions.

If within two years after notification the owner should not have been traced, the balance should be transferred to the Public Trustee, in whose custody it should remain until claimed by the owner.

The Committee came to the conclusion that no distinction should be drawn between balances arising on accounts already existing and accounts which may be opened after the passing of the bill. They do not think that banks have a superior claim to the State in respect to balances on existing accounts, holding that the owners would have wished that the State rather than the banks should have the use of such balances.

In respect of current accounts and deposit accounts not subject to notice, a banker is protected after six years from the assertion of the

owner's rights by the Statute of Limitations. All the evidence showed that no bank had ever availed itself of this protection, but the Committee think it would be wiser to make the law conform to what appears to be the universal custom, and to enact expressly that the owner's rights to money deposited by him in a bank are not subject to the operation of the Statute of Limitations.

FORGOTTEN VALUABLES.

Evidence heard by the Committee showed that there is a very considerable quantity of boxes and parcels, of which the contents are unknown, now lying in the strong rooms of banks, and that there is a proportion of which the owners have been lost sight of and which in all probability will never be opened unless Parliament gives directions for their inspection.

It is likely that many of these boxes and parcels are empty, having contained articles which have been withdrawn, the box being left with the bank from motives of convenience or because the owner has intended at some future time to use the box afresh. Further, of the boxes and parcels which are not empty, it seems probable that very many contain legal or financial documents which by lapse of time, have ceased to have any value or interest. But when all these large deductions have been made there is probably a small residuum of boxes and parcels of which the owners have been lost sight of and which contain articles of some value or papers of some interest.

We were told, for instance, that in the Bank of England there is a box of pictures of which the owner cannot be found. At any rate, it is not satisfactory that there should be an accumulation of boxes and parcels of unknown contents and unknown ownership, and that nothing should be done to inspect them and to take such action as might be reasonable in consequence of that inspection.

It is, however, pointed out that in respect to articles (including papers) entrusted to banks, customers would prefer that a very long period should elapse before the State interfered with the custody which the banks had been asked to undertake. Especially in respect to papers, which might sometimes be of a confidential character, the Committee feel that it would be gravely objectionable if the period were not so long as to render any disclosure innocuous. They therefore propose:

That a box or parcel entrusted to a bank should become the subject for action taken under the bill only after, in the opinion of the bankers themselves, the owner has been untraceable for a period of seventy years.

They think that the determination of the question when an owner becomes untraceable might be safely left to the bankers, whose interest it is to relieve themselves of the burden of the custody entrusted to them, and who have therefore no motive for concealing the fact that they have lost sight of an owner.

After the lapse of seventy years it should be the duty of the bank to inform a public official who the Committee think might be the Master of the Rolls or some person appointed by him. The official notified would take custody of the box or parcel and examine its contents. After such examination he would do what ever seemed to him reasonable for the tracing and identification of the owner, and would insert a description of the contents in a register which would be accessible to any person on the payment of a fee of half-a-crown.

Five years after the original notification by the bank, or seventy-five years after the period at which, in the opinion of the bank, the owner had been lost sight of, if nothing had been heard of the owner of the contents of a box or parcel, the official notified would take action for the final disposition of them, whether papers or not. If they were of artistic or historic interest they would be entrusted to whatever public gallery, museum, or library (if papers) should be appropriate for their reception, without derogation from the owner's rights should he ever be discovered. If they had no artistic or historic interest they would be sold by auction and the money paid into the Exchequer, an account being kept so that, if the owner ever should claim it, he could be paid whatever had been realised by the sale. If the official notified were satisfied that the contents of a box or parcel were destitute of any interest or value of any sort or kind (as some legal or financial papers might have become), he might cause them to be destroyed.

The Committee fix the period of seventy years because they understand that such is the period after which secret documents belonging to the State are accessible to historians. They think, however, that even after seventy years, if there were any question as to the desirability of the publicity of papers, the Master of the Rolls should personally decide that question and should have authority to prolong the period of secrecy indefinitely, if that appeared to him expedient.—*Daily Telegraph*.

DESPONDENCY DUE TO CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often become nervous and despondent when this ailment is taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

NOTICES.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH! FISH!

FINNAN HADDOCK - 60 cents per lb.
FILLET HADDOCK - 65 " "
KIPPERS - 45 " "
SALT SIBERIAN SALMON - 20 " "

New Shipment just arrived.

We now have for sale

COULOMMIER CHEESE
DEVONSHIRE CREAM

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.

LONDON, March 11.

The supreme council met yesterday and issued a communique announcing that it had considered measures which are being taken to ensure the protection of Armenians and other minorities in Turkey. It is considered significant that Messrs. Churchill, Long, Beatty, General Thwaites, and Venezelos attended. It is stated that the council ordered a disciplinary occupation of Constantinople as well as of a number of strategic points in Asiatic and European Turkey forthwith, while America has been urged to participate in measures for the protection of Armenians.

POLITICAL STRATEGICS.

LONDON, March 11.

At the trades union congress, Mr. Thomas in his opening speech referred to the instruction at the previous conference to send delegates to Russia to investigate conditions there. Mr. Thomas stated there had been some difficulty regarding passports, but it had been found there was a possibility of getting to Russia without obtaining passports direct. The necessary arrangements were now made for a joint delegation with the Labour Party executive. (It is understood this delegation will include Messrs. Henderson, Ramsay MacDonald, Thomas, and Will Thorne). Advocating political action, Mr. Thomas declared there was a general belief in the early possibility of Labour Government, when the Labour Party would find itself the guardian of the whole community, instead of the trustee of a section. Any policy of defying those in power would be an excuse for retaliation against its sponsors in the future.

Mr. Clynes asserted that the man who would most welcome a "direct action" was Lloyd George. If the congress announced a general strike, Lloyd George would give them a general election on conditions which would find their class cent in twain, while all other classes would be united to fight what would be regarded as an aggressive step. The force which the direct actionists proposed to employ was not a British but a Prussian characteristic.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on Feb. 4 as follows:—

The week's trading has been marked by a series of fluctuations in the prices of the raw material. Sentiment has veered from one side to the other and has again been affected sensibly, though, it must be admitted, only temporarily by minor influences.

There appears however to have been some short interests at Liverpool, and fairly heavy buying caused through further depreciation in the American exchange led to a rise in futures. New York has also been affected by Japanese interests buying. Egyptian cotton has again advanced very sharply and prices of fine yarns have been raised by about 1/- per lb. within the last 10 days. In the yarn and cloth sections sellers still meet with considerable enquiry and although the turnover has again been comparatively small it has been of sufficient weight to maintain a very firm tone all round.

There appear to be no outstanding markets so far as the present buying is concerned but the miscellaneous lots which continue to be placed for almost all outlets account for a very steady moving forward of delivery time for all classes of goods. Producers generally still show no inclination to book up their output in definitely ahead, in consequence of which they take orders for as distant delivery as circumstances at the time seem to warrant and having done this either definitely refuse to quote for a time, or else quote prohibitive rates. Prices are firm and still tending upwards although not so sharply as during past recent weeks. Silver has again advanced owing to China buying and the fall in the American exchange. It has also been affected by the publication of the report of the Committee on the India exchange and currency. The main recom-

WEDDING.

STANNARD-STANLEY.

The wedding took place at Wanchai Wesleyan Church this morning, the Rev. C. A. Gamble officiating, of Mr. V. R. Stannard and Miss M. E. Stanley, daughter of Mr. H. J. Stanley of the Naval Ordnance Department.

The bride was dressed in ivory satin, with pearl trimmings, she also wore a tulle veil trimmed with orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of tea roses. The bridesmaids were, the Misses Vera Stanley and Kitty Fooks, some short interests at Liverpool, and fairly heavy buying caused through further depreciation in the American exchange led to a rise in futures. New York has also been affected by Japanese interests buying. Egyptian cotton has again advanced very sharply and prices of fine yarns have been raised by about 1/- per lb. within the last 10 days. In the yarn and cloth sections sellers still meet with considerable enquiry and although the turnover has again been comparatively small it has been of sufficient weight to maintain a very firm tone all round.

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THE ENTERTAINMENT
TAX ON TRADE
EXHIBITIONS.

Our attention has been drawn to a claim raised by the Board of Customs and Excise for Entertainment Tax on the Cycle and Motor Cycle Show of last year. Whatever the actual literal interpretation of the Finance (New Duties) Act of 1916, we cannot believe that the taxation of post-war trade exhibitions was in contemplation when the Act was framed. A trade exhibition of the type in question is a very different thing indeed from an entertainment which is merely of the form of a luxury. It is quite right that the latter should pay the tax, and no serious objection is raised to such payment by the public. A trade exhibition is on quite a different footing. It is not an entertainment, and only in a remote sense can it be said to be connected at all with luxury or personal indulgence. It is purely utilitarian, with the object of fostering and improving the nation's business. It seems to us that exhibitions of this class should be exempt, and that some discretion should be exercised in the interpretation of the Act on these lines. We all recognize that a charge levied on our pleasure is, in these days, quite a reasonable form of contribution to the State, but we are against any tax on business, especially on lines of trade which every one is keen on getting well started again on a peace footing. The Royal Agricultural Society's Show is said to be exempt from this tax. It is difficult to see why this show, which after all is only a trade exhibition of another type, should be free, when the engineering trades are to be taxed. There is no doubt that these exhibitions do a great deal of good when properly managed, and are a great incentive to industry. It is to be hoped that the authorities, by whom they are approved, will not handicap these legitimate developments by putting difficulties in their path, and trying to embrace in one category industrial enterprise and frivolous pleasure-seeking.—*Engineering.*

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, March 17, 1920.

On London—	4-11
Bank Wire—	4-11 1/2
30 days sight—	4-11 1/2
60 days sight—	4-11 1/2
3 months sight—	5-1 1/2
6 months sight—	5-1 1/2
On Paris—	—
On demand—	—
Credit 4 months sight—	1370
On New York—	—
On demand—	93
Credit 60 days sight—	94
On Bombay—	—
On demand—	210
On Calcutta—	—
On demand—	210
On Singapore—	—
On demand—	411 1/2
On Manila—	—
On demand—	181 1/2
On Shanghai—	—
On demand—	—
30 days sight (private paper)—	—
On Yokohama—	—
On demand—	300
Gold 100 fine (per 100)—	89.40
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)—	4 p.m.
Silver (per oz.)—	67 1/2

SUBSIDIARY OFFER.

Hongkong 50 cents sub.	1 1/2 dis.
" 10 "	2 1/2
" 5 "	4 1/2
Chinese coins—	—
Bar Silver in Hongkong—	25 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Cash—	9 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Copper Coins—	—
Rate of Native Interest—	7 1/2 p.m.
Chinese Sub. Coin—	1 1/2 dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin—	par.

HOW TO DEAL WITH A
COLD.

A hot bath at bed-time, followed by a dose of Pinkettes, forms the best treatment for a cold.

Mild in action and perfectly harmless, Pinkettes are equally suitable for both sexes and for any age from childhood onwards.

They dispel constipation without inconvenience or purging, cure biliousness, sick headaches, liver troubles, bad breath. Are obtainable from druggists everywhere, also at 60 cents the retail price from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 South Street, New York.

"WALLA WALLA" MOTOR boats are built for your service.

SHIPPING.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.

Offices: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A.; Shanghai, China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.

Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board.

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA & PHILIPPINES.

For SEATTLE & VANCOUVER. For SAN FRANCISCO.

"WEST JESSUP" and Half-Moon "COLORADO SPRINGS" 28th Mar.

"WEST CACTUS" 29th Mar.

Also Amalgamated with Green Star Line New York.

Operating Baltimore via Panama service, to the Far East.

Arrivals and sailings to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through bills issued to all overland points in U.S.A. and Canada.

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JAVA-PACIFIC LINE
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

Monthly Service between
MATH INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
GENERAL MANAGERS,
York Buildings.

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TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

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BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing full particulars of the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

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THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Tools Office: 54, DUNSMITH ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 429.

Slipway: Sheung-Pai-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 6.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

BANKS.
ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
HONGKONG.

TAKE ADVANTAGE of the High Rates of Exchange and open an interest bearing Gold Dollar or Sterling Account. Withdrawals may be made from such accounts in Local Currency if desired.

Certificates of Deposit issued in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Local Currency.

Letters of Credit issued.

We issue American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers' Checks, payable throughout the World.

HEAD OFFICE:
NEW YORK.

Other Offices in the East:

SHANGHAI TIENTSIN MANILA
PEKING HANKOW CANTON
CHANGSHA

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 17th MARCH, 1920.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.
11 A.M.

STERLING EXCHANGE 4 1/2 T. T.
Hongkong Bank—\$580 b.

MARKET INSURANCES.
Canton Ins. — \$400 b.
North China Ins. — \$180 b.
Union Ins. — \$180 b.
Yokohama Ins. — \$180 b.
Far Easterns — \$180 b.

FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS.
China Fire Ins. — \$125 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins. — \$300 b.

SEcurities.
Douglas — \$98 b.
H.K. Steamships — \$90 b.
Indo-China (Prod.) — \$90 b.
Indo-China (Prod.) — \$90 b.
Shall. Transp. — \$25 b.
Star Ferry — \$25 b.

RUBBER.
China Rubber — \$250 b.
Malayan Rubber — \$250 b.

MINE.
Kashan Mining Adm. — \$18 1/2 n.
Langkat — \$14 b.
Shanghai Loans — \$14 b.
Shal. Explorations — \$14 b.
Rangoon — \$14 b.
Tromps Mining — \$14 b.
Ural Coal — \$14 b.

DOCK, WHARF, GARDEN, &c.
H. & K. Wharves — \$85 b.
H. & K. Wharves — \$85 b.
Shal. Docks — \$114 b.
New Engineering — \$114 b.

LAND, HOUSES & BUILDINGS.
Central Estates — \$107 n.
Hongkong Estate — \$107 n.
Hongkong Lands — \$107 n.
Humphreys — \$107 n.
Kowloon Lands — \$107 n.
Land Reclamations — \$107 n.
West Point — \$107 n.

OTHER MINES.
Ewo Cottons — \$1610 n.
Kung Fung — \$1610 n.
Kung Fung — \$1610 n.
Oriental — \$1610 n.
Shanghai Cottons — \$1610 n.
Yangtze — \$1610 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Cement — \$71 n.
China-Bureau — \$71 n.
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THE CHINESE MERCHANTS
BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alexandra Buildings, Charter Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

DONG TOY, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, January 3, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 1, Des Voeux Road, Central.

Branches: Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Tientsin, Peking, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, etc.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SERVICE PROMPT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2%, 4%, 5%, and 6% respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. CHANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1919.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN
AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up — \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, at 4% interest on the principal.

Advances made on Government Bonds, and on other securities.

Loans made on the Purchase of Goods, and on the Purchase of Shares.

Loans made on the Purchase of Shares, and on the Purchase of Bonds.

Loans made on the Purchase of Bonds, and on the Purchase of Shares.

Loans made on the Purchase of Shares, and on the Purchase of Bonds.

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Loans made on the Purchase of Bonds, and on the Purchase of Shares.

Loans made on the Purchase of Shares, and on the Purchase of Bonds.

BANKS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital — \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds — \$1,500,000

Starting — \$1,500,000

Reserve Funds — \$1,500,000

Reserve Funds — \$1,500,000

Reserve Funds — \$1,500,000

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BANKS.
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF
INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Old Broad Street, London E.C. 4.

Capital Authorized and Subscribed — \$1,500,000

Paid-up — \$1,500,000

Reserve Funds — \$1,500,000

Reserve Funds — \$1,500,000

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BANKS.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital — \$1,500,000

Reserve Funds —

WEATHER REPORT.

March 17th. 12h. 00h.—No return from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has increased slightly from Westward to Hongkong, and decreased slightly elsewhere. The anticyclone appears to be moving eastward.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 4.03 inches, against an average of 4.52 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on the 18th.

1.—Hongkong: Gap Rock. N.E. winds, strong; fair.

2.—Farther East: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MARCH 17, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.11	54	75	S	0	—
Yokohama	6 a.	30.11	54	75	S	0	—
Shanghai	6 a.	30.11	54	75	S	0	—
Amoy	6 a.	30.11	54	75	S	0	—
Swatow	6 a.	30.11	54	75	S	0	—
Shantou	6 a.	30.11	54	75	S	0	—
Shenzhen	6 a.	30.11	54	75	S	0	—
Shenzhen	6 a.	30.11	54	75	S	0	—
Shenzhen	6 a.	30.11	54	75	S	0	—
Shenzhen	6 a.	30.11	54	75	S	0	—

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, March 17, 1920.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF SKY, by blue sky, c. attached cloud, drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, h. b. h. lightning, c. overcast, passing showers, c. squally rain, snow, thunder, v. visibility, d. dew, wet.

7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1909-8.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 4 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 2 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamport Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

March 18 to 21, 1920.

C. St. James	6 1/2	29.84	75	99	1	1
Aparri	6 1/2	29.91	75	99	1	1
Dagupan	"	29.91	75	99	1	1